Amusements To-day.

American Institute-Exhibition Canlan-The Princes of Trattemile. Tant FP. M. Chalme—The Princes of Tarbitronic, Table F. M.
Fully a Thentre—Dollars and Sens. 2 and with P. M.
Grand Opera House—The Might Dollar. Tand 8 P. M.
A adison Square 1 hentre—The Halth. 2 and 8 Doll. M.
Nibla's Garden—Fareller. 2 and 8 P. M.
People's Thentre—The New Figure Dotelman. 2 and 8 P. M. San Francisco Minstrein-land S.P. M. Sprance's Palace Music Ha 1—Variety 2 and 4 P. M. Nor Theatre - Prairesea da Rimini. - 8 P. M. Standard Theatre - The Merry Duchesa - 8,15 P. Theatre Comigne - Mulligan Guard Picule - 8 P. Pholia Theatre-Bettelstutent. Juni s P. M. Union " quare Theatre Cricket on the Hearth 2 and 2 P Windsor thenter-the Octorom 2 and 1 P. M. Wallach's Theatre - Moths, 120 and ar M 23d St. Thentre -The Dunites. Tand SP M

### Subscription by Mull-Post Paid.

| DAILY Per Month            |      | 50 |
|----------------------------|------|----|
| SAHAY, Per Year            | 80 ( | 00 |
| BUNDAY, Per Vent           | 1 (  | 00 |
| DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year | 7 0  | 00 |
| WEEKLY, Per Year           | 1 0  | 00 |
| THE KIN New York           | City |    |

#### Advertising Rates.

Ordinary Advertisements, per Agate line... Large type or cuts (Agate measurement) per line... u &) Business Notices, before marriages and Jeaths, per Banking and Financial (after money article).
Reading Notices, with "Adv." 2d page, per line. Waxxiv 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

#### A Great Danger.

The water in the upper Hudson has been lower during the present season than ever before since the settlement of the State of New York by white men. Rocks and sand bars never seen before have appeared above the surface. Navigation has been greatly impeded and the river commerce above Troy has suffered. It is reported, too, that less water has flowed down the Mohawk during the last six weeks than during any corresponding period since the volume of that river has been noted. Northern New York has endured a long and severe drought the past senson; but it does not appear that the drought this year has been unprecedented in duration or even exceptionally severe in the Adirondack region, while the flow of streams heading in that part of the State has not been so reduced in volume in any previous year. These are facts of the utmost importance to the inhabitants of this State. The lessons which they teach cannot be neglected with impunity. The great waterway of the State is in danger, and it rests with the people of New York to save it. Further destruction of the forests which protect the headwaters of the Hudson must be stopped, and stopped at once, unless we are prepared to abandon all pavigation upon that stream above the influence of tide water during several months of every year. Besides, low water in summer and autumn is not the greatest evil which will follow the destruction of our northern woods. A quantity of rain and snow is prechitated every year over the northern part of the State. The amount varies slightly from year to year, but there is no average decrease as the country is cleared of its forests. Forests do not produce or compel rain; they store it up, and then yield it gradually to the streams. The whole Adirondack region might be stripped of its forests, and the rainfall in that part of the State would not be diminished; but the great stor-

One result must always follow the attempt to force down the channel of a stream in a lew weeks' time the volume of water sufflcient to supply the same stream with a constant and abundant flow during the entire season. Torrents and floods will be formed: and these will become more dangerous and destructive every year. If the North Woods are destroyed, the bed of the Hudson will be filled with stones and other débris washed from the hillsides above. Immense damage will be inflicted upon the towns, the factories, and the commerce of the upper river. Communication along the river banks by rail will be greatly impeded if not entirely destroyed, and this city will be cut off from all our present modes of direct communication with the northern part of the State for weaks or months at a time. Two great dangers, then-an excessive flow of water in the spring, an insufficient flow of water in the autumn-threaten the Hudson unless the forests which protect its water shed can be preserved.

age basin of the Hudson would be destroyed.

Never before have these forests been in such danger. The destruction of timber in other parts of the country, and the advance in the price of lumber, make it really profitable for the first time to cut off the more innecessible portions of the Adirondack forest. Preparations are already made on a great scale to strip northern New York of its pine and spruce, and convert them into lumber. The logger's axe will soon be heard ringing far and near about the head waters of the Hadson, The Adirondack Railroad Company, to-day the largest owner of timber land in the northern part of the State, is about to begin active operations with a view of putting its timber into market. Individuals, too, are active in their preparations for destruction. Enterprising and energetic citizens of the neighboring States of Vermont and Connecticut, having exhausted their own forests. are now moving into northern New York, intent on getting a share of this harvest of logs. They will do their work rapidly and thoroughly. In a few years, unless prompt action is taken, there will not be a stick of timber standing in the whole Adirondack region; and fire, the great destroyer of the forest, will follow the lumbermen and sweep away all vegetation unworthy of the axe, and with it the very soil itself. What is now a verdant and forest-clad country, dotted with immense lakes, and everywhere intersected by runing streams, will become a barren, arid waste.

It will cost the State a large sum of money to preserve the Adirondack forest from destruction. The integrity of the Hudson | fury of antagonistic interests not only an ex-

River may well be purchased, however, at any cost to the State. Its value cannot be estimated; and no price which it could cost would be too great for the State to pay There must be no delay in this matter. Prompt, intelligent, and liberal action must be taken. There must be no hesitation and no half-way measures at Albany if the Hudson River is to be saved. The prosperity of the whole State of New York is involved in this question.

The Coming Struggle in Great Britain. There has been for some months no more important incident in English politics than the action taken by the Liberal Conference which met at Leeds on Wednesday. About three and a half years have passed since Mr. GLADSTONE and his friends returned to power, and, so far as electoral reforms are concerned, not one of the pledges given to the electors has been fulfilled by the Government. The more progressive portion of the GLADSTONE party have now served notice on the Cabinet that no further postponement of such vital measures will be tolerated, that the support of Whig landowners and halfhearted Liberals of the type of Mr. Goschen has been bought at too high a price, and that such untrustworthy coadjutors can no longer be suffered to thwart the just demands of the British nation.

In the conference at Leeds upward of fifteen hundred delegates have taken part, representing five hundred of those so-called Liberal but really Radical associations which have been organized throughout Great Britain on the pattern of the Birmingham caucus. The firm, elaborate, and effective methods of political organization with which we are familiar in this country are a novelty in England; but, although the system introduced by Mr. CHAMBER-LATS at Birmingham and subsequently extended to other targe towns in the north was only in its infancy at the date of the last general election, there is no doubt that it was the chief agency in the overw elming success of the GLADSTONE party which was so unexpected by the London press. Since that time the caucus principle, or the superseding of self-presented candidates recommended by a knot of men in the Reform Club by the nominees of party conventions in the several constituencies, has been carried out in every considerable borough in Great

Britain, and preparations are completed for

applying it to the counties. The effect of this revolution in the processes of political machinery will be, when it is supplemented by the promised extension and redistribution of the tranchise, to wellnigh annihilate the influence of the old Whig magnates, and by the irresistible preponderance of the advanced opinions which appeal to the uniority to transform the present Liberal into an avowed Radical if not a downright Democratic party. There has seldom been a more heterogeneous and essentially incoherent body than the men who, from various motives, combined in 1830 to elect Mr. GLADSTONE. Nothing but the incomparable prestige of their leader has held hem together, and it is notorious that but for their dread of the great orator the followers of Lord GRANVILLE and Lord HARTING-TON would have seized the opportunity offered them by Queen Vicronia, after Lord BEACONSFIELD'S resignation, of betraying their chief and cheating the electors. Should the next general election make it clear that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN OF SIT CHARLES DIL KE was the choice of the constituencies for the virtual headship of executive power, and should the Queen again be so rash as to disregard the will of the people, the Whig landed interest could only be restrained from abetting her by the consciousness of its utter imnotence. To make them impotent by leaving them hardly the shadow of a following in the House of Commons is the object which the reorganizers of English Liberals on the caucus plan have had in view, and which they are almost sure of attaining.

Since, then, the future belongs to the hith . erto slighted Radical wing of the GLADSTONE party-since, sooner or later, stiff-necked Whigs and old-fashioned Liberals must profees Radical opinions or march over to the onservative camp, whither th thies have long impelled them-it becomes a matter of much interest to learn what a rep- by no means to be a gathering for mere resentative body like the Leeds Conference feels itself already bold enough to exact and strong enough to risk. That it does not fear to face a new electoral contest, in which there should be no room for trimmers, but in which the lines should be sharply drawn between rigid conservatism and decisive progress, is manifest from the fact that tmong its demands are included some which can hardly fail to involve the defection of their Whig allies and a violent collision with the Conservative majority in the House of Lords. At the Leeds Conference it was resolved that it was the duty of the Government to bring in at the approaching session a bill equalizing the county and the borough franchises. This is a mandate which the GLADSTONE Cabinet dare not disobey; yet even this moderate concession is likely to be resisted by the Peers. Should, however, such a high-handed attempt be made, after the lesson inflicted at the date of the first Reform bill, to prevent the House of Commons from shaping the constituencies by Mr. Morley said on Wednesday, the House

of Lords will be in danger. But this is only a preliminary and relatively insignificant step in the pathway of reform on which British Radicals have entered. No sooner shall the present franchise be equalized than they have determined to require a signal expansion of it in the direction of manhood suffrage. And not only is the number of voters to be materially enlarged, but the Radicals mean that one man's vote shall not count for less than another's, merely because he happens to reside in a particular locality. They will insist on such a redistribution of seats in the House of Commons as shall approach, if it does not perfectly realize, an apportionment of Parliamentary representation to population. From the American point of view, and in the eyes of British Radicais, there will always be rotten boroughs so long as the principle just mentioned is not rigorously carried out. In one respect, indeed, it seems that Radical opinion in England has gone considerably beyond the point reached in the United States. At the Leeds Conference it was not merely moved, but actually carried, that any future measure for the extension of suffrage should confer the Parliamentary frauchise upon all women fit to vote.

This Leeds Conference has sounded the first gun of a battle which has long been impending, and which is fraught with more momentous political and social issues than any with which the present generation of Englishmen have had to deal. Henceforth we may se justified in scanning the news from Eugland with an interest only second to that with which our ancestors followed the debates in the Long Parliament, for in the contest now beginning the political frainework and the whole social structure of the United Kingdom is in peril, and it would not much surprise us to see in the shock and the war for the Union. No one can say that

the Anglican Establishment, and even the throne itself, go down.

The Idealized Jay Gould. Mr. JOHN W. MACKEY, though doubtless h has his own personal interests to serve by so speaking, says very truly that timid people are making a great bugbear of Jay GOULD. "He is the most hated and most overrated man in New York," says Mr. MACKEY, and he adds that "capital is not so powerful as people think."

Mr. Gould's great opportunity has doubt less been in the timidity of other people, and especially other capitalists. He has played on their fears, and bluffed them. The estimate of his powers has come to be so greatly exaggerated that even the superhuman is supposed by many to be almost within his

marvellous capacity. An ever-present cause of doubt and dis-turbance in Wall street is fear and suspicion of JAY GOULD, as if he were the very devil himself, with all the hosts of the satanic kingdom at his disposal. He knows how to profit by the timidity he excites, though his sinister reputation is also a damage to him when he happens to have the truth on his side, and would make of himself a pillar

of support instead of an engine of destruction. It is also true that capital is not so powerful as many people imagine. When it is supposed to be most arrogant, it may be trembling with anxiety or hesitating with doubt, especially when it is invested in speculative enterprises or enterprises dependent on popular support or in danger from the interpretation of the law or from new and adverse legislation.

JAY GOULD is a courageous operator and a clear-headed and cool-headed manager and organizer. He has got over most of his illusions, and has qualities which may not be common in Wall street or among those whose money Wall street seeks to get; but there is nothing mysterious about his success. He is helped amazingly, moreover, by the popular and broker idealization of him as a financial magician.

The contemplation of the portrait of Jay GOULD drawn by the fears of his possible victims must give amusement to this wearied financier, now that he has had to postnone his voyage around the world in search of rest from carking cares and exhausting anxieties.

#### Mixed Marringes.

Harper's Weekly thinks that the late Pastoral Letter of Cardinal McCLOSKEY and the suffragan Bishops is open to the severest criticism because it opposes mixed marriages, or the marriages of Roman Catholies with Protestants. "It is by constantly ameliorating sectarian differences," says our weekly contemporary, "not by exaggerating and inflaming them, that the general welfare is promoted."

But do marriages between Protestants and Roman Catholics help to mitigate secturian differences? It seems to us that such marriages rather tend to add bitterness to religious animosities. More than that, they are likely to introduce life-long contention into the family, and contention over a subject which of all others is most provocative of discord. If the parents are in total opposition, so far as concerns religion, and each is earnest in conviction, the children are pretty sure to be brought up amid ceasuless broils There is no peace in such a divided household, and the characters and dispositions of the children suffer in consequence of the parental quarrels over creeds and doctrines. Altogether apart, therefore, from the religious objections the Pastoral Letter makes to mixed marriages, there are grave social reasons for retraining from such unions, especially where both the man and the woman are fixed in their respective religious attachments. Uproar reigns throughout the house and love flies out of the window when

theological war is waged around the hearth The first great requisite of the household is harmony between its heads, and that cannot exist long after the honeymoon if they have totally discordant convictions touching religion and their religious duties

# The Mexican Veteraus.

social enjoyment and the revival of war memories. A leading aim will undoubtedly be to push to success in the new Congress the bill which has already been introduced into several previous Congresses, for giving to every surviving soldier of the Mexican war, or of the Creek, Seminole, and sundry other Indian wars, a life pension of \$8 a month.

The army of Gen. Scott entered the city of Mexico on the 14th of September, 1847; the last buttle of the war was fought at Huamantia on the 9th of October; the treaty of peace was agreed to on the 2d of February. 1848. It is thus evident that not quite thirtysix years have clapsed since the formal close of the Mexican war. As it is a familiar fact that, in active campaigning, recruits come chiefly from the vigorous youth of the country, it is evident not only that great numbers of Mexican veterans must still be alive, but that they would be pensioners for many years if once but upon the roll. In fact, the Pension Office has already estimated, in official documents, that, under the form in which which its own members are elected, then, as | the proposed bill is drawn, with its sweeping provisions in favor of the widows of veterans, as well as the survivors themselves, the project which the Washington Convention is to urge will put on the rolls more than fifty thousand persons, and cost the country. first and last, \$102,500,000.

> Can it be seriously pretended that there is any ground of justice or expediency in agreeing to such an expenditure? Long ago every officer or soldier of the Mexican and the old Indian wars who had suffered any permanent disability, and could be hunted up by the tireless industry of claim agents, received a generous pension. If the disability came not from wounds, but from sickness which could by any ingenuity be ascribed to the incidents of campaigning, the pension was awarded just the same, and the widow of the disabled hero was made equally entitled to it. In addition. the conquerors of Mexico received bounty land warrants. But to pretend that the simple fact of service itself entitles the officers and men who incurred no disability to be made pensioners of the Government seems to us preposterous. One form of this proposed measure only requires proof of service for a fortnight, if we rightly re member, and certainly not more than thirty days, after enlistment or commission, to confer the right to a life pension of nearly a hundred dollars a year. It is clear that such a rule might pension men who had never been in battle at all, and perhaps had never reached Mexico. In any case, we should be pensioning hearty, healthy, and well-to-do men; we should pension Senators, bankers,

> merchants, millionaires. The consequences of establishing this precedent for the Mexican veterans would be disastrous to the country's finances. Only about thirteen years clapsed between the end of the Mexican war and the beginning of the services of the Mexican veterans were

crescence like the House of Peers, but also more gallant or more worthy of recognition and reward than those performed in the far greater civil war. Should Congress at its oming session pass the Mexican Pension bill, it is clear that thirteen years or twenty years hence, and perhaps earlier, there would be an overwhelming cry to treat the veterans of the civil war equally well. The prodigious burden which would be fastened on the country by establishing the principle of pensioning for service, instead of for disa bility, may be imagined from noting the millions of combatants who served between 1861 and 1865.

#### The Next United States Senate.

The Democrats of Ohio will have a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. This nsures the election of a Democratic Senator in Congress to occupy the seat now held by Mr. Pendleton, Democrat. The next Senate will be so evenly divided that the loss of a Democrat in Ohio might have turned the scale in favor of the Republicans at the beginning of the next Administration.

Our own State Senate to be chosen this fall will take part in the election of a Senator in Congress in place of Mr. LAPHAM, Republic can. If he can be supplanted by a Democrat. that will be equivalent to a change of two votes in the Senate. This may be necessary to give the Democrats a clear majority in the Senate on the 4th of March, 1885.

It behooves every voter in New York who desires to turn the corrupt Republican party out of power in the Federal Government, to see to it that as many State Senators of the right stamp are chosen this fall as possible. Not one should be lost through lack of union in the nominations or of zeal in the canvass, or through the nomination of weak or cor rupt candidates. The Democrat who is needlessly defeated may be the Democrat whose vote would have taken the seat of LAPHAM from the Republicans and given it to the party of reform, thereby securing to the latter a majority in the next United States Senate.

The Boston Journal is not a humorous paper, though it is often very funny when it is most serious. So we cannot suspect that it has for once relieved the dead waste and middle of its platitudinous solemnity with a gleam of numor. It has made a great discovery and announces it with appropriate solemnities. It seems that BEN BUTLER is making such a lively canvass that Mr Treney is alarmed and to secretly engaged in an attempt to beat him this fall. BUTLER's boom for the Presidency is getting so big that Mr. TILDEN thinks it is high time to begin to reduce it. For eccentric condensed lying the inventor of this story is entitled to bear the paim. It is known to intelligent persons that Mr. TILDEN is not and will not be a candidate for the Presidency. If he were, he would not need to work for the nomination, which the whole Democratic party would press upon him if it could. Moreover, BUTLER as a candidate for the Presidency is an essentially humorous conception, which, course, the Journal fails to understand. He will make a very good Governor of Massachusetts next year, but he is about as likely to get the Democratic nomination for President next year as the Journal is to understand a oke or detect a hoax. By the way, why doesn't the Journal reprint some of the kind things i had to say about Gen. BUTLER years ago?

This is a year for Democrats to vote the Democratic ticket. Every vote now counts for Encouragement to the Republicans in any quarter, whether they are running for mu nicipal or State offices, means just so much more hard work and uncertainty next year. Turn them out as you go along!

It is gratifying to know that Oklahome PAYNE, the bold invader of Indian lands, who has been an intolerable nuisance for some years has at last been indicted by a Feder al Grand Jury for conspiracy. If he gets his deserts he will be shut up for a season, and the United States will not be put to the trouble of hauling him away by force and arms from the territory toward which he has made so many starts. PAYNE has been about as much troub! to the Government as an Indian, and that is saying a good deal. Still whether he would ever do much harm or not may be a conundrum

The mishan which occurred last August at the unveiling of the soldiers' monument at Mystic is no doubt generally remembered. Many members of the Grand Army were injured by the cannon under charge of Second Lieut, Fish of the Fourth Artillery. It is now announced that Lieut,-Col. Roger Jones. ans have arranged to hold in Washington is | Assistant Inspector-General of the Army, who was appointed to investigate the affair, finds that Liout. Fish was in fault, but says in his favor that this was the first salute he had ever fired, and that he should not be judged with the same severity as an older and more experienced officer. It seems reasonable, nevertheless, to expect that an educated artillery officer would have at least learned how to fire an ordinary salute without injuring a score of Even without special training he might be fairly expected to order his gunners to cease firing when a column of troops appeared directly in front of his guns.

One of the best men who sat in the last Legislature was FRANK Ricg of Ontario county. He is able, courageous, and honest-one of the sort of young Democrats who are coming to the front these days. He has been renominated for the Assembly, and, although the county is Republican, he will be elected on his merits.

If the New Jersey Republicans are conducting a campaign this year, they are doing it in a very subdued and mournful manner But perhaps they know that these are the days for Republicans to feel subdued and mournful The party totters on its last legs. It is about as popular in New Jersey as, to use a beautiful Occidental simile; a powder mill in the place of fire and brimstone. The crib will soon be empty, and the Republican patriots are beginning to dream of pastures new. Fortunately, Mr. Dixon has a job already.

Any change in the management of the wrotched City Library is sure to be an improvement, even though the ward politician who succeeds the dismissed librarian is not the proper man for the place. A thorough overhauling of this institution should be among the first acts of the new Board of Aldermen.

Several noteworthy items of business were transacted at the annual meeting of the Army of the Tennessee, which has just been held at Cleveland. One was the vote to admit ladies hereafter to social meetings; another, the election of a lady. Mrs. ELDERDGE, to membership and a third, the addition of an excursion to Yellowstone Park to the attractions of next year's gathering, which is to be at Lake Minnetonka. But perhaps the most noticeable thing done was the selection of Gen. GRANT as orator for the meeting of 1884. The soldier once fa mous as the silent man long ago became sucessively a ready talker in private and an afterdinner speaker; now his old comrades propose to bring him out as a regular orator.

After being stimulated by whiskey and quieted by morphine EDWARD Hover was able o ascend to the gallows yesterday and meet his fate. To persons who do not believe in capital punishment this case furnishes points.

# \$621,078.297 Paid to Pensioners

Washington, Oct. 19 .- The report of the Constantoner of Pensions shows that there were REL. 658 pensioners on the roll at the end of the fiscal year. case pensioners on the roll at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1883. During the year the names of 38, 102 tow pensioners were added and the names of 788 whose pensioners were added and the names of 788 whose pensions had been dropped previously were restored to the roll, making 38, 102 pensions added, an excess of 10,040 over the preceding tear. The average amount added over the preceding tear. The average amount shift of each pension was \$41, 4, 19, at not research of 2,194 tost. The amount paid for pensions was \$6,000 to the excess was sold according to the control of arrears of pensions covering the period prior to tear amounts of claims. The whole nonnex of claims filed since 1801 was 680,187, of which 510,038 were allowed.

TEMPERANCE TRACTS ATTACKED. The Rev. Dr. Crosby Specifics what he Calls

Speaking on the subject of temperance to the Presbyterian Synod on Thursday last, the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby said that he knew for a fact and was abundantly able to prove that the National Temperance society at 58 Reade street was in the habit of publishing books containing the most outrageous and abominable falsehoods. The false scholarship by which Scriptural texts are twisted out of their proper meanings in the books of this society, he said, would be a disgrace to any publishing company. The Rev. Dr. Crosby was asked last evening to point out some of the falsehoods.

None of the books of the society are in my None of the books of the society are in my house," he said, "else I would go through them with you and point out the falsehoods in detail. However, I will point out those which occur to me. That publishing company claims that the phrase, 'Touch not, taste not, handle not,' is a Scriptural rule against the drinking of wine, whereas the Apostic Faul says we must not misuse wine. Furthermore, the phrase has no relation whatever to wine.

In the second place they assert that the wine of Scripture is not intoxicating, whereas the Apostic Paul says that deacons must not be given to much wine, which would be more nonsense unless the wine was intoxicating.

"Again, they say that it was a customanong the ancients to drink unintoxicating wine, whereas the only quotation from an ancient witness is where he describes the possibility of keeping grape juice from fermenting; but this wine was never used as wine, and the process of preventing its fermentation was a very difficult one. I could multiply these instances if I had the books.

"There is another curious one. They say that the Rechabites and Nazarites were examples to us in respect of not drinking wine, whereas they were never intended as examples. The Nazarites were a poculiar people, and the Rechabites were praised for obeying their house," he said, "else I would go through them

amples to us in respect of not drinking wine, whereas they were naver intended as examples. The Nazarites were a poculiar people and the Rechabites were praised for obeying their father, who commanded them to abstain from wine and also to live in tents and not to est grapes; so that if the Rechabites are to be held up as examples to us, then we ought to live in tents and abstain from eating grapes, while if the Nazarites' example is to be followed we ought never to cut our hair, for the Nazarites never cut their hair. I could give you fifty more examples if I had time. These are all that occur to me just now. I do not suppose that the authors of the books I refer to intend to deceive, but they do it just the same. They are falsely called scholars."

Do you remember any of these authors?"

"George W. Samson is one."

"The liev, George W. Samson of this city?"

"That is the man. These ignorant scholars impose on the ignorant publisher, and the ignorant publisher imposes on ignorant people, who read the books and believe them. They all teach total abstinence, and I don't believe in total abstinence."

#### You Can Take Out Minor Papers

tion to the abuse of the books and the neglect to keep the room clean and in order, improper practices obtained there. An idle person named Smith was one of the many loungers who had been accustomed to make the room his headquarters. An old gentleman named John Boardman came there, as persons frequently do, to find some entries in the records of the Volunteer Fire Department. Very often men wish by these records to prove that they have served a certain number of years as ilremen, and are exempt from jury duty. Mr. Boardman was about to begin a search through the records, which are free to the public, when this man Smith volunteered to do the work for him. Mr. Boardman, knowing that there could be no charge for any services in the library, permitted him to do so. He received a bill for \$25 from Smith, and, when he refused to pay, Smith sued him in a district court.

Capt. Twomey, Clerk of the Common Council, heard of this and notified the Mayor, who forbade his Marshal's interfering in the case in behalf of Smith. The librarian had declined to resign when he was asked to, but this exposure of wrongloing, for which the librarian was indirectly responsible; gave Capt. Twomey the opportunity he desired and Dorsey was removed. Having got rid of the source of the dirt and abuse. Capt. Twomey ordered the room put in order. The floor was scrubbed, the paint was cleansed, the dust of vears of neglect was brushed from the book shelves, the clippings and lithographs were scraped from the work of packing up and removing the heaps of useless books on the floor was begun. Another day of hard work will make the room as nearly presentable as it can be considering its tattered floor cloth and cracked and broken plaster. But the broken-backed, torr, stained and battered books will not be so easily put in order. Capt. Twomey has taken into his own official care the records of the Volunteer Fire Department, but they will in all likelihood be soon restored to the shelves, for without them and without the colonial records, which are To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I come to for a little light on the subject of naturalization thich is deeply interesting me at present, and I should e much obliged if you would shed your light at be much obliged if you would shed your light at once.

I came to this country when I was years of age, and have now reached the lags of 21. My father, never hay ing taken out his papers. I wish to know what I have to do to become a voice. What I appers have I to take out? Where and when will lapple for them? Used to take a witness with me, and what has he to swear to? How much with it oct me, and now soon can I you?

New York, Oct. 18, 1853. A Worthen Voten. As you have resided in the United States

three years next preceding your attaining th age of 21, and have resided five years within the United States, the preliminary declaration of intention to become a citizen, which would therwise be essential, would, in your case, be dispensed with, and upon application at the Clerk's office of the Superior Court, or the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas and the payment of seventy cents, you can take out what are termed "minor papers," which will entitle you to vote at the election in November. provided you are duly registered. The Clerks offices referred to are open daily until 4 o'clock and are in the County Court House, in the City Hall Park. You must make oath in open court that you have arrived at the age of 21 years; that you have resided in the United States three years next preceding your arrival at that age, and have continued to reside therein to the present time; that you have resided five years within the United States, including the bree years of your minority, and one year, at east, immediately preceding the application within the State of New York, and that for two years next preceding the application it has seen bona fide your intention to become a citien of the United States; and, further, that it is bona fide your intention, and has been for three years next preceding the application, to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whatever, concluding with the words, "farticularly to the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland of whom I am now a subject," or similar words, mentioning any other country which may happen to be that of your nativity. You must also swear that you will support the Constitution of the United States and that you do absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State, that sovereign of whom you were before a subject.

You must take one witness with you, who must swear in open court that he is well acquainted with you, the applicant, and that the said applicant has resided in the United States for three years next preceding his arrival at the age of 21 years; that he has continued to reside therein to the present time; that he has resided five years within the United States, including the three years of his minority, and in the State of New York one year at least immediately preceding this application, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same; and deponent verily believes that for two years next preceding this application it has been bona fide the intention of the said applicant to become a citizen of the United

The Judge of the court will then sign an order directing you to be admitted to be a citizen of the United States of America.

# A Saloon-Keeping Pension Agent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17. - A thrifty Washington sation keeper concluded to branch out as a pension agent. In the course of time, by advertising and other means, be was made the medium of several hundred applications for pensions, with the usual fee in advance Now, the qualifications for a thrifty saloon keeper are not necessarily those which fit him for practising Col Dudley's bureau. A brief experience sufficed prove that the thrifty saloon keeper had not the requisite qualifications for a sension agent, and Budley de barred him. On an application for his reinstatement the man was examined. He failed badly and is debarred still, and will continue to be.

But this fact is not known to confiding applicatits, who continue to send their money to the saloon keeper. So far us he is concerned the business is just as profitable. as before his debarment. It is suggested that it is a case for Judge tirceham and the application of his rule for reventing frauds through the units. A saloon keeper advertising to obtain pensions, after having been de-barred therefrom because he does not possess the requisite qualifications, what is he? If his practices are not franculent, what are they? This case, and there are doubtless many similar ones, is commended to Judge Gresham's attention.

# The Constitutional Crists in Norway.

An important chapter in the constitutional ed by the lower House of the National Assembly before the Biggret or Supreme Tribunal of the realm, and the trials open to-day with the case of Mr. Selmer, the Prime Minister. The Ministers are charged with acting contra ry to the interests of the country in having advised the King to refuse his sametion to a till which has been car ried by three successively elected Storthings for the admittance of the Ministers to sents in the National Assembly, to a bill involving a question of supply, and to a bill apowering the Stortbing to elect two additional men hers on the Central Committee of Government Railways Some days ago the pica-set up by the counsel for the sc cused Ministers, declaring some of the members of the court disjunished to sit as Judges, was rejected and the court had declared all its members competent to sit. As each of the eleven Ministers will be tried separately. It is ect likely that any result will be made known for another

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 19.-Careful inquiry shas cen instituted among con-mission mee and millers of writing the frozen which question, and the gene-phinin prevains that the damage is not established and what reported and that the universe were worse are dumburt. A far as reports have been reversed in the that the frost did not extend south of a fine this miles north of the Northern Pacific Railway, and it is work is commed within the limits of currant norming

CLEANING THE CITY LIBRARY.

found that the statements with regard to the

rian Dorsey must resign.
In the mean time it was found that, in addi-

to keep the room clean and in order, im-

proper practices obtained there. An idle per

ALABAMA DRYING UP.

Fields and Forests Parched and Streams and

Tuscanoosa, Oct. 18.—The drought no

prevailing throughout Alabama is unparalleled

in the history of the State. In this section

there has been but one good rain since the 1st

of July, and the thirsty earth drank up that so

rapidly that two days thereafter vegetation

was as badly parched as ever. For weeks the

clouds of dust along all the thoroughfares have

been suffocating to man and beast, and even

been suffocating to man and beast, and even the forest trees look as though they had been covered with ashes. The cross are almost literally burnt up. What leaves and small bolls have been left on the cotton by the exterpollars are withered, and are failing off. The larger holls have been prevented by the drought from filling out, and are popular open prematurely. The damage done to the corn crop can hardly be estimated. Grass is parheed, and even where cattle can get enough water to drink they are suffering from lack of proper grazing.

But great as is the loss by the drought in the country around Tuscalosan, it is small compared with that suffered by the countres south of this place, in what is known as the black bein, In districts where there are no artesian wells a frightful water famine is threatened. On some of the large plantations in the camebrake re-

Apparently the end is not yet. There are no clouds in the heavens day or night, and a dry, arching wind comes steadily from the north.

NO TRANSPORT FOR HIS DOG.

mal that was Alling.

A small man and a large dog stopped a down-

that were a far off and misty expression. The dog was a

sent minded. He leaned his head dejectedly against the

right quick about it, too.

There Davis," said the small man, absently undging

"Tome, that's reactive who had been perring around the dor again. When the difference who had been perring around the edge of the ear saw the hoge and middly dog lope toward him, he delt's golooked his team and elattered down the track. He stopped at a safe distance and look.

Newfoundland of stupendous size. He, too, seemed ab

-The poem read by Tennyson to his royal Librarian Dorsey Removed and Another but THE SUN'S exposure of the shocking condi-

Mr. Hartwell Grisell, who is a wealthy tion of the books in the City Library and the cousin of Mgr. Capel's prize convert, the Marquis of Bute, offers, if Oxford to agreed on as the site of the Roman Cathotic University, to bear the cost. Cardinal fifthy state of the liverry room itself led to the Manuing wishes the University to be in London

removal of the librarian, Mr. Thomas Dorsey, yesterday. Various city officials whose duty it had been to maintain the room and the books in -Among the reasons urged by a Peorla. as good condition as possible visited the library after its true state was made known. They

Ill, woman for a divorce are trunkenness awearing, obscenity, arson, fithy habits, incompatibility, infidelity, brutality, laziness, bigamy, and non-support. She place were, if anything, not as strong as the married him to spite her father for boxing her ears. -As a means of getting a small part of facts demanded. They determined that Librathe enormous immigration that is pouring into the Northwest, a writer in the Charleston Courier suggests to tion to the abuse of the books and the neglect

their vast domains and giving away alternate patches of M. Coquelin ainé has made a six week's engagement for this country for next summer, and will appear in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. Amon. appear in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. Amon, the parts in which he will appear is that of Nort in "La Joie Fait Peur." It was one of Regnier's great parts

and the original of Roucicault's Kerry

—There are 161 cities in Europe in which telephones are in use, having a total of 30,096 sub-scribers; in Asia there are seven, with 420; in Africa four, with 240; in America 126, with 47 185; and in Aus trails four, with 807. At the head of the list, therefore stands America, with an average of 374 subscribers to

every town, while the average in Europe is only 187 The abolition of the fee imposition in the chief London theatres is now an accomplished fact Drury Lane is the latest house in which it has been done away with, and some idea of the extent to which the long-suffering London playgoer has been robbed by this sefarious system, may be gleaned from the fact that its abolition in that theatre means, the management states

-Fifty thousand francs is the prize which France offers for the discovery which shall enable elec-tricity to be applied economically in one of the following directions: As a source of heat, of light, of chemica action, of mechanical power, as a means of the trans mission of intelligence, or of the treatment of disease— the prize being open to all nationalities, and to be award

An autograph letter of Lord Beaconsfield to Mr. Francis George Heath is prefixed to a new edition of his handlook to Burnham Beeches, in which the author of "Lothair," having mentioned that he passed part of his youth in the shade of Burnham Beeches, added, "I am not surprised that the ancients

worshipped trees. Lakes and monutains however glo-rious, in time weary. Sylvan scenery never palls."

The conduct of the Duc de Morny in connection with the King of Spain's visit to Parls ought not to pass unneticed. He resolved to divert the insults of the populace from King Alfonso, and to attract at least a portion of them to himself. With this view he personated the Spanish sovereign, and, seated in "a splendid embassy carriage," drove along the Esplanade of the Invalides, exposed to the shouts of "Down with the Unian" " Down with the Prossings" while the King binsef, on his way from the Spanish Embassy to the Elvace, took a different route.

... The newest story from the mines in New Mexico is from Socorro, where they tell of a miner whose Bible fell over a precipice while he was dozing. He descended into the canon to recover the book and Its descended into the casion to recover the book and found it lying open on a piece of rich quartz that had been disolated by the fail. His eye fell on the seventh chapter of St. Matthew. The miner read. "Ask, and it shall be given unto you, seek, and you shall find." He searched, and speed will found a lode over two feet in width that assays—so the story goes—\$225 a ton. The story teller adds that that part of the country has since been overrun by prospectors with Ribles in their hands

There is at last some prospect of funds being obtained for the erection of a suitable building for Mr. Ruskin's art treasures at Sheffield, in England. Hith-erto the movement has met with ill success and it is said "the result of an appeal to the people of Sheffield" has been a subscription of less than £50. This has arised mainly in consequence of an uncertainty respecting the permanence of the collection of art treasures which Mr Ruskin would place in the building. The ladies of Shef field, however, have now taken up the matter, and it is proposed to raise a substantial amount of money to form at least a nucleus of a fund for the provision of souts. ble building.

-A correspondent of the Pall Mail Gazette describes a visit to Haworth rectory, where Charlotte Bronte was born and died: "Across the little narrow stry on the ground floor, and just opposite to the par er, was the dining room, the usual sitting room of the sisters, and the spot where "Jane Eyre" was written She used to have her desk placed in front of the window and there she sat and wrote, undisturbed by any visitor. or any passers by. The old church, with its crowded graveyard, filled her horizon. This church has been re built within the last few years, and nothing remains of the edifice wherein Patrick Bronte officiated and his children worshipped except the large square tower."

In districts where there are no artesian wells a frichtful water famine is threatened. On some of the large plantations in the canebrake region springs and wells are dry that were never known to fall before, and wagons are kept hauling water from creeks miles away. Some of these streams are failing fast. In some places cattle are actually famishing, and unless relief comes soon, there will be an immense loss of stock of all kinds.

The navigable streams of the State are lower than ever before. For two months only steamers of the lightest draught have been able to ply upon the Alabama, and even they have rarely ventured above Selma. The Tombigbee and the Warrior have been almost entirely closed to navigation. A steamer employed by the State Goological Survey has been aground about thirty miles below here for nearly six weeks, and all efforts toget it alloat have failed. At this point the Warrior is ensity fordable, and it is said that there is hardly a place between Selma and Montgomery where the Alabama cannot be forded.

Apparently the end is not yet. There are no clouds in the heavens day or night and a dry -The carriages of the fast train which is run from Paris to St. Petersburg will be supplied with adjustable wheels which will enable them to travel or various gauges. From Paris to the Russian frontier to, same gauge is used, but there it changes and at the fron tier stations. Eydt Kuhnen and Wirballen the wheels will have to be readjusted. Travellers will thus be able to go the whole distance without the inconvenience of having to change carriages. The speed of the trains will be one not hitherto attempted on the Continent. It is to he is, kilometres or 5d miles (without stoppage) an hour including kitchen, dining saloon, reading are drawing rooms, and all the other comfortable arrang ments essential to modern travelling

Allerton, the Chicago cattle dealer, denies that there is pleuro-pneumonia among cattle in the United States. He says: "They have been locking up attle in native yards or fleids formerly occupied by tick covered Texas steers. When the Texas cattle are shipped to the East many of them are covered with little nests of 'licks,' or bugs, and these insects fall off to the ground and crawl over the grass. If the herds are The Trials of a Small Man and a Large Antchanged, as they usually are, it often happens that the untive cattle get into the Texas pastures. The native cattle eat the grass covered with these poisonous greet ticks, and in a short time get sick and show symptoms of what is termed pieuro-pneumonts. But it is not pleuro-pneumonia. It is easily cured. Give a how quickly this dreadful

ittle may's shoulder, and together they looked stolidly nto space. When the car came to a full stop the small lot of green corn, and see how qui thing they talk about will disappear." into space. When the car came to a full stop the small man uniqued the dog confidentially and the animal hounded pointercasty upon the car platform. At the same instant the remarkor, the reporter, and a didd hounded arracefully off the above side. The small man looked shiftly bored, and lettical account the rail. The "Well," said the conductor, who was in a state of fluttering excitement, "and you were? What is this—a Fawth amon called car? Well, I rather think not you you'll please take that animal to the front platform, and be right quick about 11, 100. -Last year 45,000 persons were arrested in Paris, and only 0.000 women were included in this sum total. The list of professions and occupations is very miscellaneous. Among the arrested were 3.000 lock The night men form a heavy item in this bill, 1,100 or them having been under arrest in 1882. The figure 20 speaks well for the general good conduct of the various officials employed by the Post Office. In the higher walks of life 52 stockbrokers and 24 men of letters (this erm including journalists; are noted as having been it trouble. In the total number of prisoners charged wit crime or misdemeanor there were 3.291 foreigners. To this figure Belgium contributed 950, Italy 750, German down the track. He stopped at a safe distance and looked looke.

"soy," he yelled, "you kin have the hull business.

Then yer hear an go on win the kyar."

Then the senal mun looked straight into the eyes of his dog and said:

"haved they've fired us off again."

They returned to the coar platform.

"Soy, this here invitices has been goin on long soy."

"Will, It don't make any difference," said the little man seally. "I'm goins to take David Davis to Herok.

I'm the here traing to get on a very fortiwe house. I've here they are goin in a work of the track.

Well, the here traing to get on a very fortiwe house, the here traing to get on a very fortiwe house, we've walked all the way from 150th effect because they wouldn't bus rick and David and well." 379, Switzerland 37d, and England 126. The contingen from the little State of Luxemburg reached the hig figure of 270

-The great bulk of the horse hair used in the United States is imported from the Argentine Repub-lic and Uruguay. The hair sells in Buchos Ayres and ivn. I we been trying to set on a car for two hourse. We've wanked all the warform 155th street because they woming the userade, and basid aim twell."

I han, my deals are why don't chew the the bound to the rear of the eretrain, and wide yourself, "suggested the done in a shrill falsetto.

The little man brightened up, fished a blessof rope from the procket, invest the day from the platform, and took him to the rail. The dog at once lay down in the most little or an abrill falsetto.

The little man brightened up, fished a blessof man in the most little or started and dragged him about and the law from the platform with a bang. Then he has down in the most affect which be rail in the day law in the most again.

I woulder if that hurt him, "I unseed the man. This health hasn't been very good for the past eight years." The car started up again, dragged ho dog about offeen need and then stopped. The dog had vermitted an just to time for each into the daylocard as before. He lay down in the case him over to the signated station," engagested the casefulctor.

"Take him over to the signated station," engagested the casefulctor.

"Take him over to the signated station," engagested the casefulctor.

"Take him over to the signated station," engagested the casefulctor.

"Take him were to the signated station," engagested the casefulctor.

"Take him were to the signated station," engagested the casefulctor.

"The dog rose climatic and walked off transfully with the peaceful little man in pursuit of the new scheme. Montevideo at from 26 to 32 cents per pound, and is packed in bales weighing about 1,000 por ing from \$250 to \$350 each. The total amount im-ported in 1882 was 4.082.000 pounds, of which 3,417,08 pounds came from South America, 194,000 pounds from Mexico, and 400,000 pounds from Russia. Mexico and denotation was 3:53,972 pounds, and it one year the importation was 3:53,972 pounds, and it less) nearly 4:53,982 pounds; but in 1676 it was not quite 2.985,082 pounds. Assuming an average price of 25 cents per pound, the amount imported last year would reach a total value of about \$1.150,000. The bulk of this res hair is manufactured by four or five concerns, one f which is in Boston, one in New York, one in Philadel phia, and one in Baltimore.

-The Chinese custom of killing the female infants of a family is, of course, admirably adapted to keep down expenses and obviste inconveniences, but as ubite opinion in England could not be reconciled to se simple a remedy, other channels of relief have to be sought in that country. In the case of persons of high position, who grown under the infliction of six or seven daughters, the Queen has in more than one case evinced her royal sympathy by selecting from such quiverfuls her maids of honor; but maids of honor are limited in number, and are generally endowed with a barnacie ke tennesty of life and office. Under these circuit stances the owners of "We are seven" turn to the sis terboods, which promise to be to Protestant young isdies the relief value that convents have long been to Roman Catholics. There is scarcely a family of rank now which has not a member among them. an Earlie mannying a child's hospital in a provincial own as Sister romelady

ual Land, must ciapse before the entire surface of Great Britain shall be covered with houses? Forty years ago we built 49,000 houses per account in Great Britain; now we build more than second During the last forty year we have erected two and a quarter million houses, which are "estimated to be worth double the amount of the national deta". It would be interesting to inquire how many of these dwellings will be in existence or in babi able condition at the end of another forty years? The great bulk of the new houses built in England are in the subarts of Lendon, although as the metropoles is at present more extensively over built than it has been for everal years, the number will no doubt be considerably reduced during the next year or two. Lemion houses, it is notorious are taken all round the worst built in this is and If is probable enough therefore, that quite one half of the dwellings which are built in Great Britain very year will not be in existence half a century after

How many years, asks the English jour-

# would have a right to participate in the annual proceedings of that bad. Such a number would be unweally. Two methods of solving the product were proposed. The Prechytery of Geneva asked that the smod be divided into three should return was relevable by an aimset mannames vote. Then the question followed whether the Symod should remain a representative body—some minister and one close from each clurch—as he stolen were whether decreases from the Pressy and extraction of whether decreases from the Pressy mannered on this basis. Ramed, The infler plan was adopted on this basis. Ramed, The infler plan was adopted on this basis. Ramed, The infler plan was adopted on this basis. Ramed, the infler plan was connected by one annister and one clier. Press to be reduced the force than fourteen and less disputed what we clied in the first state of the reduced the force than fourteen and less than the reduced the interest of the first state of the stat Ostrick Culture in Florida. Messrs, Charles Reiche & Brother recently

The Presbyterian Synod changed yesterday

es it is all New York and New England, and if all the durches were represented in Synod 1.860 minister rould have a right to participate in the annual process

owner left this city had evening on the stemmship Western Texas for their new hours. Mr. Jones in the days contribute for their further of existing lake fill (limits there, he appets about that of Nilsta and he use no stouch that the large will invest and multiply.

A stableon cough that will not yield to ordinary rein-des may be thereughly sured up for James s Expecto-rall, an efficiences medicine in trouchist and pulmonary disorders—day.